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Soviet arms. In other words, the other Arab states rejected Egypt's proposition that she serve as the middleman for such arms deals which would bring subtsantial profits to her empty treasury.

In spite of these frictions, one must not downgrade Nasser's determination to employ force in the pursuance of his imperialistic aims. Last spring, he shouted to a cheering crowd in Yemen: "We swear by God to expel Britain from all parts of the Arab world." Only the blind will be unable to see that this violent threat is directed against all of the Western democracies including the United States.

Ironically, when Mr. Nasser shakes his fists at Britain, many of the neighboring Arab states, as if by instinct, tremble for they know, as unfortunately our State Department refuses to see, that Nasser has his eye on Kuwait, the Persian Gulf, Iran—indeed, on the whole complex of the Middle East with its enormous economic and strategic resources. Nasser's summitry cannot be properly understood unless these facts are pondered and weighed.

From time to time, one finds reports in the press conveying the idea that Nasser is a man of moderation who is trying so very hard to calm the nerves and emotions of other Arab leaders. But this is a false image of the man who is best known by other Arab leaders. "It is a pity," the London Financial Times wrote, "that while be (President Nasser) is the symbol of Arab national unity for some Arabs, for others his personal ambitions are the biggest obstacle to it" (June 1, 1964).

On that note, we predict that summitry, too, will pass away for Nasser as his frustrations continue to mount. We also venture to predict that, as other states become more and more disenchanted, Mr. Nasser will again revert to more forceful means. Are U.S. policymakers prepared to meet that inevitable crisis which will challenge America's own national interests? Certainly, security-minded Americans are entitled to a clear and unambiguous answer.

## Presidential Succession and Disability

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
*Wednesday, February 17, 1965*

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the opportunity of presenting to the Committee on Judiciary my views on the need for legislative action to resolve the complex problems of presidential succession and disability and vacancies in the office of Vice President. The committee is to be highly commended for the serious attention which is being given to this very important matter.

I am among those in the Congress who are concerned over the problem and on January 6, 1965, I introduced House Joint Resolution 143, which is identical to the resolution introduced by my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH].

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my testimony before the Committee on Judiciary in support of House Joint Resolution 143:

STATEMENT OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE GARNER E. SHRIVER, OF KANSAS, TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 10, 1965

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to express support of the vital deliberations which this committee has undertaken in regard to the complex problems of Presidential succession and disability, and vacancies in the office of the Vice Presidency. Most adult Americans recognize there is a need for congressional action after careful study of all proposals.

I have introduced a resolution, House Joint Resolution 143, to amend the Constitution to clarify the latent ambiguities and the shortcomings of existing law. My proposal embodies the major recommendations of the consensus arrived at by the Conference on Presidential Inability and Succession sponsored by the American Bar Association.

Under the terms of my proposed amendment, the Constitution would provide that in the event of the permanent exclusion of the President from office—that is, removal, death, or resignation—the Vice President shall succeed to the office for the balance of the unexpired term. This will have the effect of giving a legal basis to the precedent established by John Tyler.

In view of the growing importance of our Nation's second highest office and the recurrent history of vacancies connected therewith, it is highly desirable that that office should be filled at all times. On 16 occasions, totaling more than 37 years, the office of Vice President has been vacant. In all our Nation has been without a Vice President in excess of 20 percent of the time during its history. My proposal if adopted would amend the Constitution to provide that in the event of a vacancy, the President shall appoint a Vice President with the advice and consent of both Houses of Congress.

In connection with the paramount problem of disability, I propose that in the case of such an eventuality, the powers and duties but not the office, shall be discharged by the Vice President for the duration of the inability or until the expiration of the President's term of office.

The President may establish his own disability by issuing a declaration in writing to that effect. Where he fails or is unable to do so the Vice President with the concurrence of a majority of the Cabinet or such other body as the Congress may provide, are authorized to establish the fact of Presidential disability.

Similarly, the ability of the President to resume his powers and duties, may be established by his declaration in writing. If the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet fail to concur with this decision of the President, the matter would be brought to the Congress for resolution.

History as well as commonsense indicate that we cannot insure against or be spared the sorrow of a fallen leader. We have it within our power, however, to remove the cause of great anxiety and apprehension that arises out of the uncertainties of the present law. Our failure to capitalize on the present opportunity will render meaningless the tragedies and near tragedies of the past and the sorrows of the American people which have inevitably flowed in their wake.

Mr. Chairman, this is a problem which your committee is well qualified to consider and to recommend a legislative solution. I commend this committee for launching these important hearings. Thank you for the attention you will give to the resolution which I have introduced.

## Federal Aid Almost as Old as the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
### HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
*Wednesday, February 17, 1965*

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, with criticism from many sources about Government taking over functions which belong to State and local administration, I was very much interested in reading an article from the February 1965 issue of the Catholic Extension magazine, about the priest who served in Congress. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties, he was of great service to the community in so many areas, even to serving one term in the Congress. Helping to meet these needs made it necessary for him to call upon the Government for financial assistance in many instances, so we can see that even with the rugged individualism and determination of the early citizens, there was need for Federal aid.

I believe this article on Father Gabriel Richard, a Member of the 18th Congress, and the only priest to have been a Member of this body, will be of interest to all the Members and therefore, I am inserting it in the Appendix:

THE PRIEST WHO SERVED IN CONGRESS
(By John C. O'Brien)

Among the Members who assembled in December 1823, for the opening of the 1st session of the 18th Congress was a French-born Sulpician, Father Gabriel Richard, the first and the only Roman Catholic priest ever to occupy a seat in that body. He had been elected to represent the newly formed Territory of Michigan in the House of Representatives as delegate.

In those days the House conducted its business in the pillared rotunda familiar to today's tourists as the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol. Most of the beaver-hatted men who presented their credentials on that opening day no longer are remembered. But two of them, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and Henry Clay, of Kentucky, were to make history as Members of the Senate. Another, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was to become President of the United States. And Sam Houston, a Member from Tennessee, went on to make a name for himself as the victor in the defeat of the Mexican General Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto and as first President of the Republic of Texas, which lasted from 1836 to 1838.

The priest from the Michigan Territory also achieved enduring, if local, fame, not so much as a legislator but as a pioneer builder and educator in the city of Detroit. He is commemorated by a statue which stands in a niche in a facade of Detroit's city hall.

The priest did not take his seat immediately, for his election had been contested by one of his opponents. There had been some question whether he would be able to journey to Washington to present his credentials and his defense against the protest. For some months he had been in jail because of his refusal to pay damages in the sum of $1,116 assessed against him in a libel suit brought by one of his parishioners. The parishioner had remarried after a divorce, and, in 1821, on order of Bishop Flaget, Richard had proclaimed a decree of excommunication.

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The priest was released, however, in time to report for the opening of Congress. He was advised later by such legal lights as Clay, Webster, and John Tyler, who later became President, that the suit was unconstitutional.

There appears to have been no doubt that Father Richard had received a plurality of the votes. Only about 1,500 qualified electors voted in the sparsely settled territory and of these Richard received 444, 23 more than his strongest opponent. Seven candidates contested for the office.

VOTE FRAUDS

Illiteracy prevailed among the French-speaking voters and there is evidence that Richard's opponents took advantage of this to defraud him of votes intended for him. One election worker boasted before a justice of the peace that he switched "damn many" votes of voters who thought they were voting for Richard, "for damn them they cannot read." Another witness swore that this same worker had switched from 16 to 20 votes from Richard to one of his opponents.

The opponent who filed the protest against the seating of Richard was the runner-up Maj. John Biddle, a brother of Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, the famed lawyer and financier. At the time the major held the powerful position of register of the land office.

Biddle, who had migrated to the territory after graduating from Princeton University, based his campaign upon the claim that his influential connections in the East would enable him to get more in Washington for the territory than the priest, an argument reminiscent of that advanced by President Kennedy's brother, EDWARD, when he was running for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Massachusetts last year.

Biddle's contest, however, was not based upon the claim that Richard had not received a plurality of the votes. This had been attested by the election canvassers. The contention was that Richard was an alien, a subject of a foreign power, because the court in Detroit which had naturalized him was not one specifically named in the naturalization law as qualified to confer citizenship.

Regardless of the validity of his naturalization, there was no question about the priest's allegiance to his adopted country. His advocacy of American principles and his denunciation of the British at the beginning of the War of 1812 excited great indignation in Canada. He was seized by the British and imprisoned until the end of the war. The British allowed him, while he was in their custody, to work among their Indian allies, and he is credited with having saved the lives of many American prisoners.

A few years later, William Woodbridge, the first delegate from the territory, cited Richard's imprisonment by the British in a letter to the Secretary of War.

"He," said the delegate in reference to Richard, "is undoubtedly one of the most learned men in the United State. He has wonderful control over the minds of the French-Canadians in the territory and over the Indians, many of whom are Catholics."

Congress convened on December 1 and 11 days later Richard presented his credentials which were referred to the Committee on Elections to be considered along with Biddle's protest.

Two other contests that year were exhaustively debated, but it did not take the committee long to dispose of Biddle's objections The committee held that, although the Territorial Court which had naturalized Richard was not mentioned in the naturalization statute, it had been the intention of Congress in passing the law to consider jurisdiction upon any court that had been legally established.

The committee also made the extraordinary finding that Congress "had no authority to exclude an alien from holding a seat in Congress as a delegate from a territory."

A NATIVE OF FRANCE

Richard had been a subject of the King of France. He was born in La Ville de Saintes on October 15, 1767. His father was a civil servant and his mother, Genevieve Bossuet, was connected with the family of Bishop Bossuet, the famed pulpit orator.

He studied theology at the seminary in Angers and later attended the Sulpician Seminary at Issy. He was ordained on October 15, 1791, and for a time taught mathematics at Issy.

A wave of anticlericalism swept France with the outbreak of the French Revolution. After an encounter with a mob which left him with a scar, Richard fled to America, with a companion, Ambrose Marechal, who later became Bishop of Baltimore, arriving in Baltimore June 24, 1792.

Bishop John Carroll assigned the young priest to work with the French, the half-breeds and the Indians in the vast Northwest Territory. In 1798, he was transferred to Detroit to asist the aging Father Michael Lavadoux, pastor of St. Anne's Church, the second-oldest continuously maintained parish church in the United States. On the latter's retirement he succeeded as pastor and became vicar-general of the whole region.

From the day he arrived in Detroit, then little more than a trading post, Richard worked tirelessly to promote the spiritual and material welfare of the entire community.

He was deeply concerned about the plight of the Indians who were being robbed of their lands by unscrupulous white speculators. One suspects that he sought election to Congress because, having been frustrated in his efforts to persuade the Federal Government to help his charges, he felt that as a Member of Congress he could get something done.

SCHOOL FOR INDIANS

One of Richard's many projects for the promotion of education in the territory was a school for the Indians which he established on a 200-acre tract called Spring Hill in Detroit, owned by the Federal Government. He journeyed to Washington early in 1809 "at great expense" he noted in a letter, to induce President Jefferson to provide Government assistance for his school.

Jefferson, it appears, agreed to permit Richard to use the Government's tract of land gratis, help furnish the school and pay $400 a year toward the maintenance. Accepting the Government's promise at face value, Richard spent all of his own money equipping the school.

In a letter to Jefferson, dated November 17, 1809, the priest wrote that he had supplied furniture, provisions, clothes, and utensils. At a cost of $80, he had bought in New York a loom, a dozen spring wheels, a spring jenny, an organ, a printing press (the first in the territory) and 60 reams of paper. He also had employed a schoolmaster, a weaver, a printer, a bookbinder, a mason, and a carpenter.

But the Government did not live up to its agreement.

"Sir:" Richard wrote to Jefferson in 1810, "Will you be so good as to hear me once more? Pardon me if I take up so much of your time."

He reminded the President of the agreement for use of the Spring Hill tract without rent. Now, he said, he was being dunned by the collector of duties for $205 in back rent. Not a penny of the promised $400 a year had been forwarded, he complained, and bills he had submitted on behalf of suppliers had not been paid.

"Now all our work is lost," the priest moaned. The land had been put up for public sale and bought out from under him for $5,000.

But he had not despaired. "I have not given up and I will not give up the design of instructing Indian children," he wrote to Jefferson.

Nor did he give up. In a few years he had established six primary schools, two academies and when death caught up with him he was planning to found a Catholic college. His zeal for education knew no bounds. He studied the Picard method of teaching the deaf and the dumb and taught the method to prospective teachers in the territorial normal school.

He found time to edit a child's speller, a Bible for the Indians, a selection from the French poets and wrote devotional books. He started a newspaper, Essais du Michigan, the first in the territory, but because of the irregularity of the mails he was forced to cease publication after a few issues.

So highly was he regarded in the territory as an educator that the Governor requested him in 1809 to draft a plan for education to be submitted to Congress. The plan had the approval of the President.

Some educators regard this plan as the foundation of Michigan's present educational system. It contained the first suggestion for vocational education ever advanced.

Richard proposed the establishment of primary schools 5 or 6 miles apart. Since the parents would be unable to pay tuition, he stressed the necessity for Government support. The incapacity of parents to pay, he noted, was due to want of industry in the community. Therefore, he proposed, that the schools should "teach agriculture, useful arts and trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver, etc."

But reading, writing, "ortography," arithmatic, geography, grammar, history, natural philosophy, composition, etc., should not be neglected.

Also fine arts, music, and drawing should be taught.

"Children," he said, "must be led to science and virtue by a flowery road."

PREACHES TO NONCATHOLICS

Richard appears to have been imbued with the ecumenical spirit. When he became pastor of St. Anne's there was no other clergyman in the community. Although his English was imperfect—his letters are full of odd constructions and spellings—he was invited by the Governor and the council of the Territory to preach to them. Thereafter for many years he preached at noon once a week in the council house for his non-Catholic neighbors.

His readiness to work with non-Catholics for the betterment of the community was evinced again when he joined with the Rev. John Montieth, an Episcopal clergyman and Princeton graduate recently arrived from the East, in founding what is now the University of Michigan.

With two other collaborators they obtained a charter from the Governor and judges of the Territory in 1817. The university's first name was Catholepistenniad. The name was changed to the University of Michigan in 1821, when provision was made for a board of trustees, of whom Richard was one. In 1837 the school was transferred to its present site at Ann Arbor and was reorganized under a board of regents.

At the outset, Richard and Montieth were the faculty. Gov. Lewis Cass named Montieth president and professor of universal sciences, economical sciences, literature, chemistry, natural history, and historical sciences.

Father Richard was named professor of intellectual sciences, astronomy, and mathematics.

During his 2 years in Congress, Richard presented petitions for grants for schools, for land surveys, roads, bridges, and quays. He pleaded for fairer treatment for the Indians. He quickly won the esteem of Clay, who was Speaker. When Richard's English faltered, Clay used to help him make himself understood by rephrasing his arguments.

At Clay's suggestion, Richard introduced a motion for a $10,000 appropriation to sur-

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